The Pyongyang Times

No. 31 (66) THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Syria

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, accompanied by Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, and Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the Syrian Arab Republic from July 22 to 24, 1966, proceeding from the desire to strengthen solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in the resolute struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and establish close ties between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and technical spheres.

The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic reached an agreement on establishing the diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the two countries with the desire to exchange diplomatic representatives. (KCNA)

Korea-Algeria Communication Agreement Signed

The agreements on tele-communication service and postal exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria were signed on July 18 in Algiers. (KCNA)

SPA Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk Leaves Damascus

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Damascus on July 24 after completing their visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from July 22 at the invitation of the Government of the S.A.R.

They were seen off at the airport by Ibrahim Makhous, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and other high-ranking officials of Syria.

After the national anthems of Korea and Syria were played, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk, accompanied by Syrian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous, inspected a guard of honour.

Visits

Vice-President Kang paid a call on Syrian President Nureddin Atassi on July 23.

Accompanying him on the visit were Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, and Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other suite members and Wi In Chan, Korean trade representative in Iraq.

Present from the Syrian side was Munitmaussa Bacha, director of the department in charge of Asian affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

Vice-President Kang conveyed an autograph letter and gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung to President Nureddin Atassi.

A cordial talk took place on the occasion.

That day, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk also called on Yussef Zain, Premier, and Ibrahim Makhous, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, of Syria.

In the evening, the Korean guests were invited to a dinner party given by Ibrahim Makhous.

Inspection

Vice-President Kang and company inspected the State Museum and the Military Museum of Syria and visited a textile mill in Damascus.

They also looked around the residential quarters of the Palestinian refugees and expressed solidarity with them in their struggle. (KCNA)

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables President Nureddin Attassi

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on July 26 a message of greetings to Nureddin Attassi, Head of the State of the Syrian Arab Republic, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the D.P.R.K. and the S.A.R.

The message says:

The establishment of diplomatic relations proceeding from the lofty desire to support each other in the common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for world peace, will greatly inspire the just struggle of the peoples of our two countries and further consolidate and develop the good relations of friendship and co-operation between us.

The Korean people resolutely condemn all the criminal provocations the Israeli provokers are committing against Syria, under the instigation of the imperialists, and fully support the valorous struggle of the Syrian people for defending the independence of the country and for independent development.

Letter to the U.N. Secretary-General

Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, a letter enclosed with the July 21, 1966 memorandum of the Government of the D.P.R.K. that elucidated its position on the question of Korea's unification in connection with the attempt of the United States again to bring the "Korean question" illegally before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

In his letter the Foreign Minister expressed the conviction that the U.N. Secretary-General would distribute copies of the memorandum of the D.P.R.K. Government among the delegates of the U.N. member nations without delay as an official document of the United Nations and expressed the hope that the latter would inform him of the result.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk called on President Nureddin Attassi on July 23 (KCNA Photo)

Korea's World Cup Team Back Home

Korea's World Cup team returned home on August 1 by plane.

They were welcomed at the airport by hundreds of sportsmen, citizens and their family members.

Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon, Ministers of the Cabinet, and other leading functionaries were also at the airport.

The footballers alighted from plane amid a welcome music.

The welcoming crowds enthusiastically cheered them.

The returning footballers were presented with bouquets and immediately surrounded by the crowds.

Cheers resounded through the airport as some of the crowds carried the members of the World Cup team on their shoulders.

Then a welcome ceremony was held.

A worker from the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, Choi Won Gun, speaking on behalf of his fellow workers, warmly greeted the footballers who had demonstrated the honour of the nation.

Sin Yong Gyu, captain of the Korean team, expressed thanks for the warm welcome.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Anti-A-H-Bomb Meet in Japan

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a message of congratulations to the 12th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to be held in Japan.

The message pointed out that the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held as an annual function did much in mobilizing the Japanese people and the peoples of various countries of the world, to the struggle for thwarting the U.S. imperialists' schemes for aggression and nuclear war and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It called attention to the fact that the American imperialists are attempting to openly involve Japan in their Asian system of nuclear strategy and that the revived Japanese militarists, availing themselves of the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia, are contemplating to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

In conclusion, the message expressed the firm conviction that the Conference will contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of various countries to oppose the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam and actively support the struggle of the Vietnamese people, to check the U.S. moves for launching a nuclear war, to ban and destroy nuclear weapons completely, to oppose the nuclearization of Japan and the dispatch of her self-defence forces abroad and to frustrate the U.S. plot to form another military bloc in the Asian and Pacific regions. It also wished the Conference great success in its work.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent on July 25 a joint message of greetings to **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Cuban Republic, and **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Cuban Republic, on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly sent on July 25 a message of greetings to **Mohamed Farid Didi** the First, Sultan of the Maldive Islands, on the occasion of the independence day of the islands.

Korean Question Must Be Left to Koreans Themselves

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on July 21 in connection with the fact that the United States is trying again to illegally bring the "Korean question" before the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session.

The memorandum proved the unlawfulness of the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. and once again clarified the stand of the D.P.R.K. Government on the just settlement of the Korean question.

The Korean question is a matter of restoring the unity of a temporarily divided territory, and it is an internal affair to be solved by the Korean people themselves. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea and persistently obstructing the independent peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves for more than 20 years now, while scheming more frenziedly to launch a new aggressive war in Korea.

They are attempting to cover up this criminal move of theirs under the signboard of the United Nations.

The discussion of the "Korean question" repeatedly conducted at the United Nations every year for the past 19 years was nothing but an annual function to adopt "resolutions" designed to legalize the aggressive policy of the United States. And the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is an aggressive instrument to fabricate the "annual report" to justify the U.S. policy of aggression.

As many of the delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America have pointed out, the discussion on the "Korean question" has not given any help to the solution of the Korean question. It has hindered the unification of Korea and further aggravated the situation.

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries even in the light of its Charter. Furthermore, its flag having been abused by the United States, the United Nations was reduced to a belligerent party to the aggressive war against the Korean people. Therefore, the United Nations has even lost the moral authority to concern itself in the Korean question.

If the United Nations really wants the unification of Korea, it should desist from the illegal discussion of the "Korean question," revoke all the unlawful resolutions on it adopted under the pressure of the United States and dissolve at once the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" framed up in violation of the U.N. Charter itself.

It must also leave the question of Korea's unification to the Korean people themselves and discuss and decide upon the question of withdrawing the U.S. aggressor army occupying South Korea in the name of the "U.N. Forces."

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea.

Korea's unification should be accomplished through free and democratic North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside after having the U.S. aggressor army withdrawn from South Korea.

To this end, the memorandum of the D.P.R.K. Government once again demanded that a joint conference of representatives of various political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea or North-South Korea joint conference of some other form be convened. It also pointed out that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

The Korean people are suffering for nearly 21 years a tragedy from the artificial division of the territory and the split of the nation.

The unification of Korea is an urgent problem whose solution brooks no delay.

The Korean people are confident that they will, in the future, too, as in the past, enjoy the support and solidarity of all the honest-minded people of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world in their just cause for driving out the U.S. aggressor army from South Korea and accomplishing the independent peaceful unification of the country.

Women's Red-letter Day

20th Anniv. of Promulgation of the Law on the Equality of Sexes Marked

A grand meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Equality of Sexes was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of July 29.

The meeting was attended by over 2,000 women.

The platform was occupied by Comrades Kim Il, Ri Hyo Sun and Pak Jong Ae and other leading functionaries of Party and government organs and public organizations, women public figures, participants in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, Heroes of Labour and innovators.

Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea made a report at the meeting.

The Law on the Equality of Sexes promulgated on July 30, 1946, she said, emancipated the womanhood from various feudal fetters and put an end to the old order of things that had deprived women of their rights and equality; it was a revolutionary reform which has brought about a turn in the social and political life of women.

She reviewed the brilliant successes and exploits achieved by the Korean women in the fields of politics, economy, culture and in social activities during the past 20 years.

Chairman Kim Ok Sun expressed warm support and encouragement to the women in South Korea fighting courageously for the rights to live, freedom and social liberation.

She went on to say:

It is our important task to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the women of the world.

The entire Korean women are working to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the women of the socialist countries and they express firm solidarity with the womanhood in the colonial and semi-colonial countries that fight against the colonial rule of the imperialists.

Extending militant greetings to the Vietnamese people and women who are fighting heroically against the American imperialists, she stated that the entire Korean women will give material and moral support to the fighting Vietnamese women and mothers and are ready to send their husbands, sons and daughters to Vietnam as volunteers, if necessary.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the South Korean women.

The appeal calls upon the women in South Korea to raise high the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle for liberating themselves from the chains of colonial enslavement and building up a new society for the coming generations.

Pyongyang meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Law on the Equality of Sexes
Photo by Kim Gwang Su

July 30 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Equality of Sexes, a law that enabled the women in North Korea to enjoy genuine freedom and rights for the first time in their history.

The enforcement of the Law was a historic event that was aimed at the liquidation of the survivals of the Japanese colonial rule, at the reform of the old feudal relationship between men and women and at enabling the women to take part in all spheres of socio-political and cultural life.

Under the Law, women in North Korea, forever freed from the centuries-old fetters of humiliation, maltreatment and manifold oppression, came to work and study like human beings for their own happiness, for the sake of their country and for the prosperity of their coming generations.

Enjoying a new, happy life, our women performed great exploits in consolidating the people's state power, rebuilding the economy ravaged by the Japanese imperialists and increasing the grain crops.

During the grim years of the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953), a great number of our women took up arms and volunteered for the front to route the enemy and rendered distinguished services, attending on the wounded soldiers or keeping up communications under a rain of bullets.

Brave battles were fought by women also in the rear and in the enemy-occupied areas.

In the postwar years, too, our women have made enormous successes in their strivings to build up their motherland which they defended with life's blood and to speed up the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

They are playing a big role in social and political activities today. Tens of thousands of women are working as deputies to the organs of the people's state power at all levels from the Supreme People's Assembly down to local people's assemblies (*ri*, township and workers' district).

In the days gone by, our women, tied down to household chores, had no say even in domestic affairs. But today they hold an important place in our revolution. No small number of our women serve as managers of large factories, chairmen of the agricultural co-operative farms, medical doctors, merited teachers, writers, artistes, masters of science, doctors and scientists.

Women in North Korea are provided with full conditions for their social activities.

Nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards and other establishments are set up for the working women. Besides, public-welfare establishments are also erected everywhere in our country.

Thus, our women are devoting themselves to their work free from any cares about their children. Household burdens are no longer an obstacle in their activities. The womanhood in North Korea, blessed with genuine freedom and rights, are resolved to discharge their tasks with credit.

Soh Guim Za

Women Play Big Role In Our Revolution

FACTORY RUN BY WOMEN

The city of Kanggye, the seat of Jagang Province is the northern region of Korea, is known for its grape. The name of the city itself is associated with grape wine.

This reporter visited a grape wine factory in the city some time ago.

WOMEN ARE FACTORY'S MASTERS

The famous Kanggye grape wine is produced by women.

Factory manager Jang Ok Sun is also a woman with three children. She took up a job in the factory in June 1958 when the Government called upon the people to develop the local industry.

Eight years of her tireless efforts have been rewarded, and she has been promoted from an ordinary worker to the manager.

The staff of this factory from the manager down to ordinary workers are all women. Shop managers, senior engineers, functionaries, and workteam leaders are also women.

Rim Byong Hui of the brewing shop and Ri Tae Sun of the special products shop were born into the families of poor tillers of hillside plots and led a miserable life before the country's liberation in the out-of-the-way villages. But now they are in charge of their respective work shops.

Both of them took part in the construction of this factory in 1956 and have rendered distinguished services for the development of the factory.

They had only one pot-still and a few wooden tubs when they started. By their tireless efforts, they have converted the factory into a modern one known throughout the country. The factory has its own solid raw material base which annually supplies it with more than 500 tons of grape.

The scale of the factory has considerably been expanded and its output has grown 12 times.

Since its inception, the factory has every year overfulfilled its yearly production assignments, through the efforts of the workers.

By helping and leading each other forward the workers have won the title of Chollima (winged horse) factory.

This has been made possible because in our country women, emancipated from the feudal oppression and humiliation and enjoying equal rights with men, are provided by law with the conditions for taking part in political, economic and cultural activities.

Today our women play a very important role in socialist construction.

Jang Ok Sun, director of the Kanggye Grape-wine Factory, always discusses the ways for better quality with workers

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

In study, too, they are as much enthusiastic.

EVERY WOMAN STUDIES

In the Kanggye Grape Wine Factory, engineers and technicians make up 10 per cent of the employees.

Some engineers at the brewing shop finished the college course, and others have become qualified engineers and technicians through spare-time education.

Ham Yong Hwa is the mother of three children. She finished with excellent results the correspondence course at the Simuju Light Industry College.

Personal desire and determination alone are not enough for one to study while on the job. He needs enough time and necessary conditions.

In our country, the Government accords students of the correspondence course time to study. It also annually grants one-month leave with pay for these students to attend lectures, and even covers their travelling expenses.

Working women with children are accorded more benefits. The nurseries and kindergartens attached to the Kanggye Grape Wine Factory provide conditions for the female workers to attend lectures without any worry about their children.

MOTHER OF EIGHT CHILDREN

At the factory, I met Kim Son Ok, mother of eight children.

Four of her children, I was told, are enrolled in schools and the remaining four are looked after at the kindergarten and nursery attached to the factory.

Under Japanese imperialist rule, a woman having even one baby was sure to be sacked. In our country today, however, every condition is provided for women with children to work without any care. Therefore, all the female workers who are in the same circumstances as Kim Son Ok can display their skill to the full.

Kim Son Ok is not an ordinary worker. She is a work-team leader in charge of 25 members. She is a deputy to the Kanggye City People's Assembly and, as such, takes an active part in social work. "The factory not only looks after our children but also helps us in our kitchen work," she remarked.

"They said in the past that parents with many children always find their hands full and are never free from cares and worries.' But things have changed now. As for our family with eight children we go to theatre or visit the Inpung Pavilion to cool ourselves in the evenings," she added, with a smile.

Kim Dong Ok

DAUGHTER OF HILLSIDE-PLOT TILLER

Ri Jong Suk, lady principal of the Pyongyang Moranbong Higher Medical School, is a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Master of Pedagogics.

Sometime ago I called on her at her home at the foot of Moranbong Hill. She had her fifth baby not long ago and was staying at home on a post-natal leave.

Setting her eyes on her baby sleeping peacefully near the light window, she said: "When my mother gave birth to me she abandoned herself to grief finding me to be a girl, they said..."

LADY PRINCIPAL

The principal was born into a hillside-plot tiller's family in a remote village in the central region of Korea before the country's liberation, when in Korea the feudalistic idea of "predominance of men over women" was widespread and women were subjected to inhuman maltreatment and humiliation.

This woman on the wrong side of forty has a bitter memory of her childhood spent in those years under Japanese colonial rule.

She showed her unusual talent from her childhood, but she was denied an opportunity to give full scope to her talent.

After finishing primary school, she had to take up a hoe to do farming. Middle school was out of her reach.

"In those days," the principal said, "they said 'women can do without education'. But the concept changed when the country was liberated. The people's government says 'women must study like men. This is one of their duties'."

TEACHING WHILE STUDYING

In post-liberation years she finished a teacher's training course and began teaching a primary school in 1947.

Since then she has been concentrating her energies on the education of succeeding generations.

Over the past 20 years she has been teaching while studying. During this period she has finished secondary, college and post-graduate education by taking correspondence courses.

Her motto is "Learn a hundred things to teach others one."

Finishing the postgraduate course at the Pyongyang Normal College last year, she presented "a thesis on overcoming the negative by the positive among the technical school students" and obtained the degree of Master of Pedagogics.

She keeps studying, not resting on her laurels.

She plans to complete her doctoral thesis within the next four or five years.

THROUGH EXAMPLES

She is the sort of person who instructs others not by exhortation but by his own examples.

Last year, she spoke at the fourth session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly:

"We are determined to bring up the rising generation into persons of a new type who have achieved an all-round development by improving the content and quality of education in conformity with the great upsurge of socialist construction in all spheres."

One day she inspected an anatomical class at work.

After school, the principal called some students to her office and tested their comprehension of what they had learned at the class. They had a good knowledge of the structure of trades but were not clear about the related problems.

It was required to improve the teaching method, she concluded.

The principal consulted with teachers to explore a new method of developmental education and personally worked out teaching programmes to help them. When necessary, she stood on the platform.

When teachers and students proposed taking up prophylatic work for the residential quarters around the school, the principal put on a white smock herself and, together with them, went from door to door carrying on medical check-up.

Her style of work and devoted efforts bore fine fruits.

HER DESIRE

When I asked her about her desire, she pulled out a sheet of paper from a filing cabinet and showed it to me. It contained a story which appeared in a South Korean paper, a story about a boy named Kim Yun Tae, a pupil of the Sokjon Primary School, Chilgok County of North Kyongsang Province, who sent his teacher a letter.

The letter read in part:

"This is, sir, to excuse myself for staying away from school. My father is in bad health and can't go to work. My mother is out looking for some odd jobs, but in vain. Our family of seven has been without food for several days now. My younger brothers cry for food. I see my father and mother weeping, too. I am very sad to see them, I beg you, sir, to excuse me for my absence from school."

I did not ask her any more. Silence reigned for a moment.

But I could see her ardent desire to give poor children in South Korea broader opportunities for learning.

Jang Ik So

Ri Jong Suk

N. Korean women in FACTS AND FIGURES

- **Women make up 48 per cent of the employees in all fields of the national economy. They constitute the main body of the staff in the fields of the light and local industries.**
- **More than 35,000 women are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies.**
- **Over 40,000 women have graduated from institutions of higher learning, and more than 70,000 of the women working in all branches of the national economy, in scientific and cultural institutions have the doctor's and master's degrees or have the technician's and expert's diplomas.**
- **Sixty-six women have been awarded the titles of Hero of the Republic and Hero of Labour; over 52,000 those of People's Artiste, Merited Artiste, Merited Athlete and Merited Stockbreeder.**
- **The Government has established some 3,000 kindergartens and 7,048 nurseries to look after the children of the working women.**
- **Women receive equal pay with men for equal work.**
- **Working women are entitled to two weeks of annual paid leave. An expectant mother has 77 days maternity leave before and after delivery, and a woman delivered of a child receives an allowance equivalent to 100 per cent of her monthly wages.**

TACTICS and GRIT

SPORTS commentators abroad said on the eve of the World Cup Games that Brazil and Italy were No. 1 favourites. But both of them were eliminated in the group matches. The Koreans, who were making their debut in the Eighth World Cup Games, and Portugal caused upsets, creating a sensation in the football world.

The Korean footballers aroused the admiration of the soccer world for the tactics and grit they displayed in the quarter-final game with the Portuguese eleven.

An Experience

Our first match was played with the Soviet Union. Our boys lacking experience in the clash with strong European teams, were not in good form in this match which they lost. Nevertheless, from this match our players gained an experience and drew lessons useful in preparing themselves, in grit, technique and tactics, for the subsequent encounters with the Chilean and Italian teams.

Our second match was with the Chilean team which had won third place at the seventh World Cup tournament and which still retains eleven of the players of that time.

One-sided Attack

Our rivals persistently attempted from the start to make thrusts from the right and left flanks and from the centre by individual players.

Our defenders were quick to judge their opponents' tactics. They blocked the Chilean forwards everywhere they appeared and foiled each of their attempts to make a thrust.

The forwards' inactivity had its effect on the defence line. The Chileans, therefore, were under attack for the most part of the game.

The Chileans scored a goal from a penalty award in the first half, and in the second half our boys equalized. There was no more goal and the game ended in a 1:1 tie. Yet our boys completely overwhelmed their rivals technically and tactically as well as in their stamina.

People began to see our team in a new light when we downed Italy, the Cup winner at the second and third tournaments. The Italians had been confident of their carrying off the Cup for good.

New Formation

New formation was introduced in our attacking line to face and break through the Italians' famous defence formation. Kim Bong Hwan, who is most capable of making a thrust, was placed in the forefront of the attacking line in order to face the most formidable rival defender, curtail his action and, at the same time, lure him away.

In the light of the Italians' tactics of launching a sudden attack while going in for fortifying the defence, we let one of the forwards and halfbacks have much share in the defence while, at the same time, strengthening the offensive. This proved an important tactics for holding control of the midfield.

The two teams employed different tactics. Defence was tight on either side and a seesaw game went on without any chance being created for a goal.

Around the 30th minute of the first half an Italian defender, the captain of the team, was injured while acting violently against our player. From then on, the tide began turning against them. Yet, they never slowed their offensive. At times as many as eight players were put on the attacking line to threaten our defence. Our defence stood firm, never letting any of them get through.

Counter-attack

Meanwhile, our players went out on a counter-attack, not neglecting to maintain a tight defence. And this went off well. Pak Du Ik booted in a goal that put our team in a 1:0 win.

Of the Asian, African and Oceanian nations, Korea is the first ever to reach the quarter-finals in the 36 years of World Cup history.

Four Examples

Korea played its quarter-final game with Portugal, one of the favourites at the current tournament. We scored three goals without conceding any in the first 24 minutes. But in the subsequent minutes the tide turned and we lost the match 3:5.

In this quarter-final game, our boys made a display of their quick pace and skill causing a stir in the football world.

The forwards of both contesting teams displayed superb skills to score many goals. Our players set an example rare in the soccer history.

This was one of the best games at the current tournament. It was a display of the charm of football. What, then, made the game so fascinating and such a rare one in the football history, a rare one because our team was defeated despite its early lead of 3:0?

Both of the contesting teams, judging from their clash, had flaws in the defence, although the skills of their forwards were superb and their team-work was excellent.

The Portuguese were strong in offensive, but their defence was contrary. Their plan always was to multiply the score when they ever succeed in netting a goal, while attempting to net one more goal than they might lose, by relying on the skills of individual players. There was, however, a great deal of fluctuation in their play and this was their weak point.

The Portuguese team's play depended largely on the action of the centre forward Eusebio who played the decisive part. Our players had a knowledge of their opponents' merits and demerits and took advantage of their weak points from the very start. They employed the tactics of fast-attacking by lightning speed from the flanks by medium and long passes, with the stress on the all-out defence and all-out offensive. This tactics worked, putting the Portuguese attacking and defence lines into confusion. There were many flaws in the Portuguese defence and this explains their loss of three goals in the first 24 minutes. They were driven into a tight corner. Their coach Otto Gloria well described their position when he said: "I was fear-stricken at the prospect of our defeat... In 20 years of working as a trainer, my heart never worked so hard." (AP)

Our team had flaws in blocking Eusebio who scored four goals in the game. This explains its unsuccessful game, despite the wonderful performance of its players.

Indefatigable Grit

"The Koreans," a foreign news dispatch said, "put up fine performances, though they were beaten, and they shook not only Portugal but the whole of the world. Honour went to them in full measure." The Koreans were, the same dispatch said, "undoubtedly the heroes of the World Cup championships."

We lost the game in goal score on account of the unsatisfactory play in the closing phase of the game that resulted from the players' lack of experience. But, people comment, we won from the point of carrying on the game. This is a high tribute to us.

The Korean World Cup team caused an upset in the soccer world, and this is attributable to the four examples it has set in the football history.

The four exemples are:

FIRST, in the match with the Portuguese, one of the favourites, they opened score in the 83rd second, and netted three goals in the first 24 minutes.

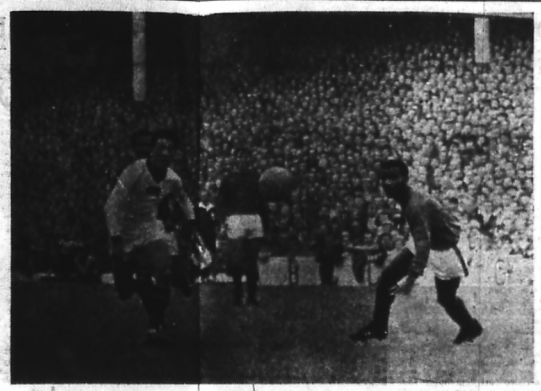
SECOND, Korea was the only contestant that scored three goals against Portugal.

THIRD, the Korean players' performances aroused the greatest admiration of the onlookers and won their applause.

FOURTH, our footballers displayed a genuine sportsmanship throughout the game.

They could set these examples because their team adopted the tactics best suited to the players' constitution and the players possessed the skills commensurating to the tactics and had an indefatigable grit.

Kim Jin Gak



Match between the Korean and Portuguese teams. Yang Song Guk scoring the third goal

Autograph is in great demand everywhere

A Happy Event for the Nation

S. Korean Paper On Our World Cup Games

South Korean newspapers, quoting foreign news dispatches, give prominence to our footballers' performances in the World Cup Games, expressing their great interest.

A newspaper, in its July 21 issue, frontpaged our 1:0 win over the strong European team of Italy, expressing the rejoicing of the nation.

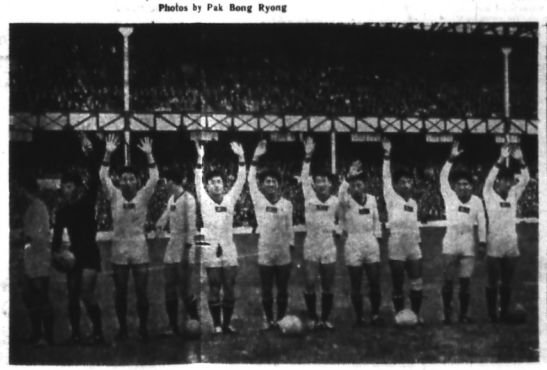
"Most of the people," the paper said, "were happy to learn the news of the North Korean footballers' win over the strong European team of Italy 1:0 at the current World Cup Games. This feeling comes from the kinship of the compatriots."

"It is difficult to win world supremacy in football. Yet as the compatriots having blood-relationship, we rejoice at their win over another nation. This is from the common sentiment of the compatriots of the same blood, apart from ideology," the paper said.

All of the South Koreans "who cherish the blood-relationship and the moral principles that a human being should adhere to," the paper went on, unaimously wish for the North Korean footballers' victory and rejoice over their win.

The newspaper then reminded the public of those who do not like the victory and rained abuses upon them saying that "they should not be jealous of the victory, should not be inclined to speak ill of the success."

Photos by Pak Bong Ryong



The Korean eleven acknowledge the cheering crowds

Fine performance draws cheers of the on-lookers

Foreign Comments on ☆ Korean Team ☆

"New Soccer Power"

The North Koreans, however, showed that a new soccer power has risen in the East. No longer Europe and South America rely on keeping their soccer supremacy. By the time the next World Cup is held in Mexico in four years time, Asian countries may play an even more vital part. (AFP)

(THE SUNDAY TIMES)

"Tactical Football"

Korea had looked intimidatingly athletic and resourceful against Chile. Against Italy they added a deal of football intelligence to their fitness and spirit. Unquestionably, they know far more about tactical football now than anyone imagined they did two weeks ago. Psychologically, it should be added, they have remained as sound as a crossbar.

(THE OBSERVER)

"Soccer Giants"

The day when the little Koreans came from a twilight world beyond the 38th Parallel and took on the stature of soccer giants.

It was nothing less than Oriental soccer magic to begin with, and I could have watched it every day for the rest of my life.

Portugal were so bewildered that it looked as if they were merely the net in a game of ping pong from Pyongyang!

Like the North East, Merseyside certainly took the Koreans to their hearts.

(by EDGAR TURNER, SUNDAY MIRROR)

"Heroic Surprise"

Mysterious as North Korea...

They, indeed, have been the heroic surprise of this World Cup. Probably they would have done better still had they, immediately after thrashing Australia to qualify, abandoned their splendid isolation, playing as often as they could against European teams. Admirably quick learner, such experience would have been priceless.

(THE SUNDAY TIMES)

"Heart-warming Significance"

Long after the names of Pak Seung Zin, Li Dong Woon, and Yang Sung Kook have slipped away beyond recall, the audacity and the dynamism by which they scored three times in 24 minutes will continue to have a heart-warming significance.

(by RONALD CROWTHER, DAILY MAIL)

"New Football Threat from East"

They came from the other side of the world. They captivated us with an incredibly advanced football technique.

They beat Italy and, with more experience of Western football, must have beaten Portugal, too.

Now they go home to North Korea leaving world football wondering how far they will advance in the future and, equally important, how many other Asian countries can and will copy them.

The Koreans may be out of the World Cup, but their performances here represent a new football threat from the Orient to Europe and South America ...

Until Eusebio struck, Korea had played football so accurately that it was as if they were guided by remote control from a grandstand panel operated by master-mind.

The Koreans, particularly centre back Shin Yung Kyoo and link men Im Seung Hwi and Pak Seung Zin, read the game so clearly they were nearly always one move ahead.

(by DEREK WALLIS, DAILY MIRROR)

"Other Hordes"

I repeat the names of their scorers Pak Seung Zin, Li Dong Woon, Yang Sung Kook.

They are eminently forgettable names now. But how soon will it be before other hordes pour out of Asia with the ability to learn as quickly as the Koreans learned?

(by CLIVE TOYE, DAILY EXPRESS)

"Done Well"

They have done well and they have earned respect. To the end of their days they will remember how they beat Italy and jolted Portugal, and they will remember the ovations they have received everywhere. We shall be pleased to see them again.

(by ERTC TODD, THE GUARDIAN)

"Darlings"

North Koreans ... gave nothing but pleasure. They were not only the surprise of the tournament, they were its darlings. Even their departure was brilliantly conceived. They fell to the flashing Portuguese in a match of high drama... for 21 glorious minutes they had looked for all the world like winners.

(MALAYSIAN PAPER THE STRAITS TIMES)

Priceless Experience and Serious Lessons

Interview with Senior Coach Myong Re Hyon

Pyongyang Times reporter Pak Hae Chon interviewed Myong Rye Hyon, senior coach of Korea's World Cup squad just back home from the World Cup tournament.

Q: Do you think things turned out just as you had foreseen?

A: They turned out in a large measure to be what we had expected, though the games proceeded not just the way we had foreseen. In the group matches, we had foreseen chances against the Soviet and Chilean teams, but expected a tough game with the Italians who employ different defence tactics. Our win over the Italians was by no means an easy one, yet our boys played better than expected.

Our players were excessively strained when they took on the Soviet elgven. And, to our regret, they were not in the form they should be.

We played a drawn game with the Chileans. But, just as we had expected, our players overwhelmed them in the field.

Football experts and the British public began to appreciate our worth after our game with the Chileans.

The clash with the Portuguese was an occasion that confirmed our football standard — one of the world level.

Q: We had an early lead of 3:0 in the game with Portugal. But why did the tide turn that way?

A: In a word, it was because we were lacking experience.

Q: What do you think are the merits and demerits of our team in respects of technique and tactics?

A: We displayed our merits which proved as good as those of other contestants.

As regards the players' stamina, we could hardly find any parallel with our boys. They displayed indefatigable spirit all the while, technically they were nimble and deft in ball control, and this always flurried the rivals.

Tactically, we employed the tactics of flank attack by medium and long passes, with the stress on all-out defence and all-out offensive. The advantage of this tactics was proved. Our weak point was also revealed, and that was that our technique and tactics were not refined yet. Fluctuation in the game explains this.

Q: What are the experience and lessons you've gained at the World Cup Games?

A: I've felt keenly how important it is to have confidence of one's own strength. The majority of foreign football commentators thought little of us before the Games. Under the circumstances, as we were little experienced in international matches, we got somewhat nervours in face of their propaganda.

We can defeat any formidable rival when we fight, confident of our own strength. This I've once again been convinced of.

Our handicap, I think, was that we had not played against strong foreign teams.

If we are steeled more in the matches with strong foreign teams, I'm convinced, we shall grow strong enough to beat any team.

In conclusion, the senior coach, on beiall of Korea's World Cup squad, asked this paper to convey his heartfelt gratitude to the British citizens for their warm support to the Korean team.

Another Political Terrorism in Seoul

A South Korean journalist was attacked by terrorists on the night of July 20, reported **Hapdong Tongshin** in Seoul. He was identified as Kwon, vice-chief of the political affairs section of the daily **Dong-a Ilbo**.

The daily is one of the three influential papers in South Korea.

The incident took place in the heart of Seoul at a time when public discontent is mounting as none of the latest political terrorist cases against politicians and pressmen has been disposed of, being further mystified.

It happened at around 11:40 p.m., that day. No sooner had Kwon arrived in front of his house in Rokbon-dong, Sodaemun District, Seoul, than he was suddenly assaulted and beaten black and blue by two terrorists who had been lying in wait for him near his house.

Such repeated terroristic acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique against those journalists who are not to their liking, have again touched off indignation among the press and other public circles of South Korea.

In this connection, the "Hanguk Journalists Association" of South Korea issued a statement declaring that the latest case, too, like previous ones, was a "political terrorism," and warning that it would closely watch the investigation into the case by the authorities concerned. That day, the South Korean political circle also stated that the recent terroristic acts "have revealed once again the corrupt terror rule of the current regime."

Reports from South Korea say that only those terroristic cases against pressmen and politicians which have been known to the public in South Korea recently amount to 13.

More Yankee Atrocity

On July 29 a soldier belonging to the First Battalion, 31st Regiment, 7th U.S. Division in South Korea, while standing guard at an ammunition depot of his unit, heavily injured with the revolver a guiltless Korean boy, it was aired by **Radio Dong-a** in Seoul.

One of the three bullets fired by the Yankee was embedded in the boy's belly. The victim was identified as Kang Du Chon living in Dongduchon. He is now in a critical condition, the radio added.

Sit-in Strike Against Yankee Insult

Korean workers employed at a U.S. army unit in Paju, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, staged on July 29 a sit-in strike, protesting against the unbearable national insult by the Yankee aggressors, according to radio reports from Seoul.

They serve at the transportation section of the 63rd ammunition company, the Eighth U.S. army. That day, at 6 p.m. they thronged to the front-gate of the army unit and put up a strong fight against the Yankees for four hours, castigating them for having locked up Korean employees on the preposterous charge of "theft."

Reports said that on July 27 the Americans detained 29 Korean workers for an hour in a theatre in the premises of the army barracks, bringing the false charge of stealing a clock and a door key against them.

Similar insults were reported two days later.

Such repeated misbehaviours of the Yankees are evoking public indignation in South Korea.

S. Korean Students To S. Vietnam

Pak Jung Hi and his clique are scheming to send a great number of college students to South Vietnam, according to reports from Seoul.

They have decided to send on August 1 college students in order, they say, to give "comfort" to their troops in South Vietnam.

This dispatch of students is aimed to appease the discontented soldiers who are facing death in South Vietnam and to pave the way for the dispatch of big contingents of students to South Vietnam by forcing these students to make a false propaganda.

According to reports, the puppet Seoul regime plans to send to South Vietnam medical college students under the name of "medical service corps" and agricultural college students under the name of "agro-technic guidance personnel."

Month of Solidarity With Korean People

June 25—July 27

CUBA

On July 27, the Cuban Organizing Committee for the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" issued a statement marking the 13th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The statement pointed out:

The glorious Korean People's Army led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the leader of the revolutionary Korean people, wiped out **1,003,839** enemy servicemen including 397,543 Americans, and inflicted a shameful defeat upon the American forces.

When the war ended in 1953, there was, indeed, only debris left to the Korean people.

They have successfully carried out socialist construction in a short time and converted their country into a powerful state.

Korea ranks first in expressing militant solidarity with the peoples who, like the Vietnamese people, are fighting against the cruel U.S. aggression and for their liberation.

G. D. R.

A servicemen's meeting was held at an engineer regiment of the German Democratic Republic National People's Army in Dessau.

The meeting was addressed by Major Welrer. He paid high tribute to mass heroism displayed by the Korean people and the Korean People's Army during the Korean war against the American armed invasion and expressed full support to the Korean people in their just struggle for driving the American troops out of South Korea and achieving the country's unification.

ALGERIA

A Korean film show was held in Constantine, under the auspices of the Constantine Provincial Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

Present there were leading functionaries of the Constantine Province and City Committee of the ANLF and provincial and city administrative organs, and more than 800 public figures and working people.

Invited to the show were Ambassador Hoh Sok Sin and members of the Korean Embassy in Algiers.

The attendants saw the Korean feature film "The Story of a Soldier" and the documentary "Chollima (winged horse) Korea."

THE CONGO (B)

On July 17, the second conference of the Students' Federation of the Congo (B) expressed firm solidarity with the fighting Korean people on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The conference decided to send a message to the permanent secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin-American people's Solidarity Organization.

TELEGRAMS

On the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," messages are streaming into Korean public organizations from their counterparts in foreign countries.

They are from the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Teachers' Unions, the Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees, the National Youth Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and the Democratic League of Finish Women.

The messages expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the American troops out of South Korea and unify the country by themselves.

(KCNA)

SYRIAN TRADE UNION APPEALS:

Let Us Foil Imperialist Plot for Aggression!

Lately a letter came to the editorial board of the **Pyongyang Times**. It was from the General Federation of Syrian Workers and Trade Unions. Enclosed with it was a call of this Federation to the working people of the world.

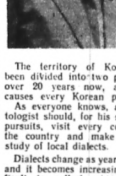
* * *

The call points out that the imperialists and colonialists are weaving a plot against Syria, while blocking her path to socialism and threatening her security.

Branding the U.S.A. as the No. 1 enemy of the Arabs, the call disclosed the fact that the Pentagon is planning a military attack on Syria with Israel as a bridgehead.

The working class of Syria, it stresses, is determined to defent itself, its freedom and free life.

Lastly, the call appealed to the workers of all lands to join hands with the working class of Syria and come out resolutely against the intrigues of the imperialists and colonialists against Syria.



FOR UNIFORM DEVELOPMENT OF OUR LANGUAGE

Professor **KIM BYONG JAE**

The territory of Korea has been divided into two parts for over 20 years now, and this causes every Korean pain.

As everyone knows, a dialectologist should, for his scientific pursuits, visit every corner of the country and make a deep study of local dialects.

Dialects change as years go by, and it becomes increasingly difficult to collect materials on traditional dialects as the aged people who are great users of them pass away.

I've written two books on Korean dialects. To prepare these books I visited many parts of North Korea collecting materials. But for 20 years now there has been no way for me to go to South Korea. For the dialectal materials I wanted to gather in South Korea I had no recourse but to turn to the materials I had collected with much difficulty before the country's liberation and verify them with a good deal of painstaking efforts. For me, dialects in South Korea where I was born and brought up, in the strict sense of the word, are reserved for my future study.

When will the day come for me to make this study? Time flies like an arrow with this wish of mine having not yet been realized.

The dialectologists in South Korea, too, I am sure, must have the same feelings as they, too, pursue their study in a handicapped condition.

Some time ago I read a book by a dialectologist in South Korea. It was almost devoid of the dialects in North Korea. As a man of the same profession, I feel sympathy with him. Writing that book, he must have seen what a big obstacle the territorial division poses to our scientific pursuits. He must have seen that it is the U.S. imperialists and their puppets that keep the people of North and South Korea from visiting each other.

The territorial partition makes itself felt in other spheres, too.

Language, as everyone knows, is one of the major characteristic features that distinguish a nation from others. From this it follows that the existence of a nation is vitally affected by whether it has a single language or not.

In the course of the past 20 odd years of territorial partition, our single language, which our forefather has bequeathed to us, has been going through a stern ordeal of taking different courses.

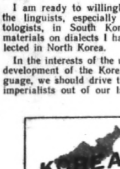
Our language is brilliantly flowering in North Korea, whereas in South Korea it is confused by the introduction of many Chinese characters and English words and, lately, by an influx of Japanese words.

Such a state of things in South Korea naturally arouses the concern of us Korean linguists about the future of the nation.

Scientists in both parts of Korea, to begin with, should at least visit each other, in the interests of the country's unification. If this mutual visit is not feasible, then they should get together to discuss scientific problems of common interest and exchange materials. And even this is considered to be difficult, then there should be exchange of letters between the scientists in North and South Korea to swap their views.

I am ready to willingly offer the linguists, especially dialectologists, in South Korea the materials on dialects I have collected in North Korea.

In the interests of the uniform development of the Korean language, we should drive the U.S. imperialists out of our land.



FROM S. KOREAN PRESS

Unification: Paramount Task of Nation

South Korean newspaper **Kyongnam Ilbo** of July 24 expressed an ardent desire for the country's unification in connection with the D.P.R.K. Government memorandum of July 21 on the question of Korea's unification.

Referring to the contents of the memorandum in which the Government of the D.P.R.K. has clarified once again its position on the Korea's unification, the paper said:

"On the eve of the U.N. General Assembly to be held in September, we cannot help thinking about the country's unification.

"Unification of North and South Korea to which all the Koreans eagerly aspire is certainly the paramount task of the nation.

The truce line that appeared in place of the 38th parallel arouses a bitter feeling in the hearts of our compatriots.

"Korea's unification is a question affecting the destiny of South Korea and is, at the same time, an international issue that has much to do with world peace."

"We feel choky whenever we think of the country's unification that seems to be achieved without difficulty but is bound to strike this or that snag," the paper added.

Milestone of Korea-Syria Friendship

The Korean people hail with joy the July 26 joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic at ambassadorial level.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Syria is another milestone of friendship between the two countries and will further develop their mutual support and solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for world peace. It will also make a great contribution to the cause of solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today Syria is vigorously marching along the path of independent development, opposing imperialist aggression.

Internally, the Syrian Government has taken a series of progressive measures: the nationalization of factories and other enterprises owned by foreign monopolies and domestic reactionaries, the acceleration of land reform and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

Externally, it is resolutely fighting against the aggressive plots of the U.S.-led imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, striving to cement solidarity among the Afro-Asian peoples and develop friendly relations with the socialist countries.

The Korean people actively support the progressive home and foreign policies pursued by the Syrian Government.

But the imperialists who are not happy about these progressive policies of the Syrian Government and the achievements of the Syrian people are incessantly carrying out aggressive and subversive acts to deviate Syria from the path of independent development and subordinate her to them.

The U.S.-led imperialists have given the Israeli expansionists a huge sum of money and supplied them with modern weapons and are ceaselessly egging on them to perpetrate provocative acts against the Syrian and other Arab peoples, thus creating a grave menace to peace and security in the Arab world.

The Seoul regime led by Pak Jung Hi and his clique, faithful U.S. stooges, has established diplomatic relations with the Israeli expansionists with U.S. backing to actively serve in the implementation of the aggressive U.S. schemes against the Arab peoples.

The Korean people scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists for their criminal provocations against Syria.

They sincerely wish the Syrian people new, greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the country's prosperity and development.

New Development of Korea-Iraq Friendly Ties

A happy news came from Iraq during the recent visit to this country of Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his party.

The establishment of the relations of Consul-General was agreed upon between the two friendly countries to establish broader ties in the future.

The peoples of Korea and Iraq are firmly bound by the bonds of friendship for years because of their similar positions in which they had long been suffering alike from the aggression of foreign colonialists and are now fighting against the aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people always condemn the aggressive acts of the Israeli expansionists backed by the American and British imperialists and support the Iraqi and other Arab peoples in their struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

They reject the plot to cook up an "Islamic pact," an instrument of imperialism directed against the Arabs.

The Iraqi people extend support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent unification of the country by the Korean themselves and express solidarity with them in their just cause.

It is quite natural that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries are daily developing on the basis of mutual support and solidarity. We are sure that these relations will develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The Korean people wish the Iraqi people fresher successes in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence.

We Stand by Laotian People

The Geneva Agreement on Laos concluded on July 23, 1962, was a great victory won by the Laotian people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national independence, unity and peace.

Wantonly contravening the agreement that provides an international guarantee for the sovereignty and neutrality of Laos, however, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have over the past four years persisted in their scheme to turn this country into their colony and military base directed against the socialist countries in Asia and the national-liberation struggles in this area. Moreover, they have lately thrown their troops into Laos and are now stepping up military provocations there, while escalating their war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Laotian people who have been steeled and have accumulated rich combat experiences in their protracted struggle under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat are mounting a resolute counter-attack on every provocation of the Yankees and their lackeys. And they are full of determination to fight to the very end to accomplish their country's independence, national unity, neutrality and peace.

For the fair solution of the Laotian question, the U.S. imperialists should respect and strictly implement the 1962 Geneva Accords immediately stop their bombing and attack on the liberated areas of Laos and withdraw the military personnel and weapons they have illegally brought in. The Laotian issue must be settled in accordance with the four-point position and five-point programme of the Political Consultative Council of Laos.

The Korean people express positive support for the just struggle of the Laotian people and give full approval of the correct measures set forth by the P.C.C.L. for the settlement of the Laotian question.

We will always stand firm by the Laotian people and go hand in hand with them in the fight against the U.S. aggressors, our common enemy.

Vigorous Voice Of Three Continents

The recently held joint meeting of the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization and the Tricontinental Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam discussed the Vietnam situation and sent an urgent appeal to the progressive governments, parliaments and peoples of the world. The appeal called on them to pass judgement on the U.S. aggressors as the enemy of mankind and to step up broad mass campaigns of all forms including the organization of volunteers to Vietnam, in support of the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

This vigorous voice of hundreds of millions of people in the three continents is a stern warning to the U.S. aggressors who are recklessly clinging to the escalation of the war.

The Korean people fully support this appeal and join the peoples in the three continents in scathingly denouncing the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam.

In his message to President Ho Chi Minh sent on July 18, Premier Kim Il Sung once again solemnly declared that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are fully ready to give the Vietnamese people more active support in all possible ways including the dispatch of volunteers until they wipe out the U.S. aggressors to the last man and win final victory.

We are firmly confident that the Vietnamese people who are enjoying an active support from the peace-loving people of the world will surely smash the U.S. aggressors and win ultimate victory.

AFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY

Women in North Korea express their firm solidarity with the women in Africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of their freedom and rights.

Big changes are now taking place in the life of the women on the African continent, who had been suffering from ignorance and absence of all rights under the tyranny of the colonialists.

In Guinea, Mali, Algeria and a number of other African countries which threw off the yoke of colonialism, the women are registering brilliant successes in their endeavours for doing away with the hangovers of the old society and building a new life. They are fighting for the complete liberation of the whole Africa and giving positive support to the struggle of the women in South Africa, Angola and Mozambique who are still groaning under the reign of the colonialists.

The Korean women wish their African friends fresh successes in their fight for national independence and freedom and for the defence of their legitimate rights.

"Vietnam War Nations" To Meet

The foreign minister of the Seoul regime, according to **Hapdong Tongshin** in Seoul, said on July 27 that a "conference of nations participating in the Vietnam war" will be convened under the sponsorship of his regime in October this year.

At the conference to be held with the participation of the foreign ministers of the United States, South Korea, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand it is said that the following matters will be taken up.

First, the current situation in the Vietnam War and its prospects;

Second, a solution to the Vietnam war; and

Third, concrete ways and means for this settlement.

It is an open secret that the Pentagon, hell-bent on the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, has projected this conference and zealously worked to facilitate its convening.

Why, then, is Washington trying to make it appear that the sponsor of the conference is the South Korean side, not the U.S. side?

Johnson and company are talking hoarse as though America stands any chance of success in its aggressive war in Vietnam. But, on the contrary, for Washington the actual state of affairs in the Vietnam war is very miserable and its prospect, too, is dismal.

In such a hopeless situation, the United States is seeking a way out for war escalation by instigating its puppets and followers whose armed forces are now in South Vietnam to offer more mercenaries and forcing other vassals who are reluctant to send troops to follow suit.

It is precisely with this in view that the American imperialists are pressing forward an early convocation of the conference.

In this project, they want to use their puppets in South Korea as the nominal sponsor of the conference so as to avert the brunt of accusation for their war extension scheme to be levelled by the peoples of Asia and the world.

Here again one may clearly see the American way of cunning trick.

Pak Jung In

By the escalation of its war of aggression in Vietnam, the United States finds it obliged to place more and more special orders for war supplies with Japan, bringing the latter's economy a "boom" just as in the past Korean war.

According to the data released by the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Japan on April 30, in the fiscal year from April 1965 to March 1966 the Japanese monopolies obtained a huge profit of 954 million dollars on account of special orders for goods she needs for the Vietnam war.

This amount is a 12.4-per cent increase as compared with the 1964-1965 fiscal year.

Japanese monopolies not only ship out munitions directly to South Vietnam but get indirect special orders needed for the Vietnam war through the channel of a third party, i.e., South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines or Hong Kong with which special orders have already been placed by the United States.

Japan's income from its supply of goods on special orders by third nations is said to have reached the mark of 800 million dollars, an all-time high during the Korean war.

According to the estimates of economic experts, the total income of the Japanese monopolies from the direct and indirect special orders they fill is to go up from 1,200 million dollars in 1965 to 1,600-1,600 million dollars in 1966.

SECOND "DIVINE WIND": WAR BOOM IN JAPAN

Then profit, even if it is estimated at 800 million dollars, will be as much as 10 per cent of Japan's total export in 1965.

This serves to show that the more the Vietnamese people shed blood owing to the U.S. escalation of the war, the bigger the money-bags of Japanese monopolies swell in "the escalation of profits."

At the time of the Korean war (1950-1953) the monopolies of Japanese militarism jumped for joy, lauding special orders from America as a "divine wind," the "Korea boom," or the "help of Heaven." "Japan got special orders to the tune of 570 million dollars in 1951, 790 million dollars in 1952 and 760 million dollars in 1953.

Japan's "boom by the Korean war," a boom brought about at the cost of the blood of Koreans, in other words, the "special orders for the Korean war," had increased her industrial output by a wide margin, of 70 per cent and marked a turning point in expediting the revival of Japanese militarism at a much faster pace.

With the Korean war as an occasion, Japan's industrial production indices had surpassed the level of the prewar year of 1930, and in 1960 they jumped 2.9 times the prewar figures. Japan's industrial output at present is 5.3 times higher than what it was before the Second World War.

For the Japanese monopolies which are seeking a chance for overseas expansion with their high productivity and potential power of war industry, "special orders for the Vietnam war" are a "second divine wind" or the revival of the "Korea boom."

The Japanese monopolies are providing the Yankee aggressors and their puppet troops engaged in slaughtering the Vietnamese people with G.I. shoes for use in the jungle, barbed-wire entanglements, timber, cement and other materials for the construction of military establishments, as well as chemicals, agricultural products, farm produce, rations, medicines, gas, aircraft, military vehicles, napalm bombs and so on.

It is said that most of the army caps and uniforms for the Saigon government forces and 90 per cent of the napalm bombs to kill the "Vietcong" are Japanese-made goods supplied on America's special orders.

This proves clearly that the Sato Government has not only offered Japan as a stepping stone but also converted it into a supply base for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Kim Hyon Su

Songdowon summer resort

They like diving, too

Songdowon—Seaside Resort

Songdowon is one of the scenic spots in Korea. Gentle waves of the sea, a stretch of white sand beach dazzlingly sparkling in the sun and groves of pine trees that have been standing for several hundred years—these form a good harmony, making the seaside scene fascinating.

Songdowon in Wonsan, a city on the East Sea, had been a summer resort for the rich in the pre-liberation days.

Since the liberation under the people's government, it has become a holiday resort for the working people. A rest home for factory and office workers and a Young Pioneer camp are open there in the vacation season every year. The Songdowon holiday home stands in a luxuriant pine grove. It has four buildings and one of them, building No. 1, is three-storeyed. Every year over 10,000 working people come to the holiday home to spend their paid annual holidays ranging from two to four weeks.

The holiday home with an area of some 865,000 square metres has a botanical garden, a zoo and several lotus ponds. Promenades run in all directions in the pine grove leading to recreation facilities where the holiday makers enjoy themselves dancing, playing tennis, table tennis, basketball and having a game of billiards.

The white sand beach is dotted with canvas canopies with red and green stripes. There is a crowd of people, men, women and youngsters, in coloured swimming suits.

On the sea some vacationers, in the refreshing sea breeze, are sailing about in yachts and canoes. And others are having a boat race.

In a corner of the pine grove, several vacationers are having a pleasant chat. One of them is Ri Chang Sik from the Songchon Mine, a man with some 30 years of miner's career behind him.

Water-skiing is a favourite for the youngsters

HEALTH RESORT and HOLIDAY HOME

There are many health resorts and holiday homes in our country. Some of them are open all the year round, and others from early spring to late autumn for factory and office workers and students to spend their holidays there.

HOLIDAY HOME

Holiday homes are set up in scenic spots, near the places of historic interest, at the seaside, on the rivers and lakes.

Factory and office workers spend 12 to 30 days of their paid annual holidays there, visiting beauty spots and places of historic interest, enjoying boating, having a bathe in the sea and thus promoting their health.

HOLIDAY CAMP

The holiday camp is similar to the holiday home. The only difference is that it is provided with simple facilities. Holiday camps are set up chiefly at the seaside and on the rivers and lakes.

The vacationers—factory and office workers—spend 12 days of their holidays there.

SIGHTSEEING

Visit to scenic spots, to places associated with the revolutionary battles and activities and to the scenes of socialist construction are arranged for factory and office workers to promote patriotism and national pride and relax for a certain period.

Besides, there are sanatoriums in different parts, factory rest homes in large industrial establishments, Young Pioneers' summer camps, holiday homes for working women with babies and holiday homes for miners and fishermen as well as their families.

The Government bears the travelling expenses of the vacationers at the holiday home, health resort and sanatorium, and covers the expenses for their accommodation.

The holiday-makers receive full pay during their holidays.

Young Pioneers collecting plants and insects

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

TITLES OF HONOUR

The Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly confers various titles of honour by its decree, and these titles are of the highest honour in the fields concerned. The titles of honour are as follows:

Merited Miner, Merited Fisherman, Merited Lumberman, Merited Lumber Hauler, Merited Raftsman, Merited Stockbreeder, Merited Salter and Merited Geological Prospector. The winners of these honourable titles receive citations concerned and Order of National Flag, First Class, or the Order of Labour.

Merited Teacher, Merited Nurse, Merited Athlete, Merited Doctor, Merited Pharmaceutist, People's Artiste, People's Artist, Merited Artiste, Merited Artist, People's Announcer and Merited Announcer. The winners of these titles receive certificates of merit of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

KOREAN Stamps

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications issued a set of stamps on Silla porcelain on April 30 this year. Silla, one of the ancient states in Korea which appeared in the early second century A.D, had a highly developed culture.

Handicrafts such as metal-working, jewel workmanship and pottery attained a high level in the days of the Silla Kingdom.

Silla ceramics were varied in shape, durable and had a fine artistic harmony plastically.

They were decorated with a variety of designs. Some had the designs of human and animal figures in relief.

Size 23×33 mm. Perf. 12.5. Gravure unicoloured and engraved.

Stamp 1: Silla Bowl (7th-8th century A.D.), denomination 2 *jon*, brown.

Stamp 2: Silla Unglazed Earthenware (2nd-5th century A.D.), denomination 5 *jon*, bluish grey.

Stamp 3: Silla Porcelain (2nd-5th century A.D.), denomination 10 *jon*, purple.

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